

THE PARTY OF THE P

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEERLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ELEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1860.

The Charlottesville Review states that on Friday night week, in Charlottesville, "a serenade was gotten up in honor of Roger A. Pryor, esq., who had been sojourning there for several days, in the discharge of his duties as Visitor of the University of Virginia. On being called out he made a handsome address, in which he frankly and candidly gave his views of the present condition of the public affairs. He said that the National Democratic party had no longer an existence; that it was perfectly impotent, and so enveloped by corruption that it absolutely needed to be chastened by defeat and privation. He spoke in the highest terms of the old Whig party and its leaders, and said that he would cordially vote for Bell and Ever-EFF, if he thought there was any prospect of their success; and concluded by drawing a most gloomy picture of the future. In his opinion, Lincoln's election was inevitable, and nothing was left the South but to show an undivided front to the aggressions of the foe .-Mr. Wm. F. Gordon, after repeated calls, fol lowed in the same strain, anticipating the same results. The crowd the adjourned to Hon. Shelton F. Leake's residence, who made them a short and pointed address .-He paid a high tribute to the patriotism of the Union party admitted that the demperatic party was now purely sectional and powerless, and concluded with the same ominous predictions. Mr. P. II. Aylett, another member of the Board of Visitors, was then called on and compelled to get out of bed and address the crowd. He made a strong appeal to his party in Virginia to both very able and yet different men. harmonize, but gave them no encouragement to hope for anything save temporary State The general tenor of the speeches of the night was the utter futility of relying on the Democratic party, as a party, any longer; that it was divided on sectional

The Rockingham Register says, (with regard to the proposed "double shotted Breckinridge-Douglas ticket)-that it agrees "that the same electoral ticket shall be voted for by the various partisans of Breckinridge and Douglas in this State, if the electors comprising this ticket pledge themselves to east the vote of Virginia for Douglas or Breckinridge, according to the predominance | I. I. Stevens, Hon. Lansing Stout, Robert of strength presented by those gentlemen | Ould, esq., Walter Leunox, esq., J. M. Carlafter the election; i. e., if Douglas has a larger number of electoral votes in the United States, exclusive of Virginia, than Breckinridge, then the vote shall be east for Douglas. It Breckinridge shall have a larger number of electoral votes outside of Virginia than Douglas then let this electoral vote be cast for Breckinridge, and this to be done independent of the numerical strength of eith er Douglas or Breekinridge in this State.' It says it is willing for this, but "nothing

grounds, and unable to defeat Lincoln."

Mr. R. Mr. Glass, of Lynchburg, one of the Delegates to the Democratic Convention, has issued a letter/explaining his own course, in which he says :- "The party is hopelessly divided and the contest reduced to a sectional one in so far as practical results are concerned. If we hope to carry the election into the House of Representatives, (and that is our only hope) Judge Douglas must receive the united Democratic vote at the North, and Mr. Breckinridge the united Electoral College at the South, otherwise both will be hopelessly defeated. It is my purpose to support Breckinridge and Lane for the single reason that they can, per haps, better unite the vote of Virginia than Judge Douglas, while at the same time they are safe and conservative men.

The Bell and Everett ratification meeting held at Louisville on Tuesday evening last, was one of the most imposing and effective political demonstrations ever witnessed there. Even the democratic press of that city, admit that the assemblage was both great in its numbers and highly respectable in its per The meeting was called to order by Hamilton Pope, esq., and Gen. J. M. Harlan made the first address. He was followed by the Hon. J. R. Underwood, Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tenn., Ex-Governor J. L. Helm and Judge Bullock.

The Oration delivered by Edward Everett, in Boston, on the 4th inst., was principally devoted to "a reply to, and denial of, the proposition that the experiment of self-government on the basis of an extensive electoral franchise; is substantially a failure in the United States, and that the country has entered upon a course of rapid degeneracy." our republican institutions.

We have received the Catalogue of the Medical College of Virginia—session 1859 (iii). The names of 228 students are enfrom other Southern States. There were 82 trial. The intense sufferings of his wife did students who graduated in March last.

The Eelectic Medical Journal of Philadelphia, edited by Dr. William Paine, for July, | inquest on the bodies of Mr. Walton and contains many interesting articles.

of the Democracy, that the Breekinridge ble tragedy, increases our wonder that two movement is a preparatory effort to bring sinen murders could be witnessed by so that one of them could be witnessed by so about secession and disunion. If this be so, many persons, that the weapon of death and they really think so, how can they, with | could be found, and yet that the murderer any consistency or propriety, countenance, should remain unknown. One gentleman of July was celebrated at Brandy Station in of Wood and Timber, and a plentiful supply of andria, Va., who is authorized to sell, or the subunice upon, or fuse with, those who are encaged in the movement?

The New York World says: "It has been finally decided, to give Mr. Winslow, of North | derer. The Jefferds boys, Charles and Ed- mont Cornet Band, marched to a piece of Caroline, the mission to Sardinia. Judge ward, were confronted with him, but he woods a short distance off, where we found is in excellent condition. A more particular de Stanley, the district attorney at Cincinnati. who refused to follow Cushing and the rest of the secences, is to be removed. 1110, who of Mr. Walton, an interesting girl, and his all partook of one of the finest dinners we ting. Title unquestionable. Address for infor-Carolina, sharing the offence, shares also the tame face.

The New York papers publish a letter Walton leaves a fortune of half a million. from Pernando Wood, urging the expediency of a consolidation of the entire democratic vote of every state upon Douglas or Breckingarifing it against Lincoln.

A man, last week, succeeded in passing off upon the Banks, and others, in Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, a quantity of counterfeit bank notes on the Newton Bank of Massachusetts. It was a large swindle, and the swindler made his escape with the booty received in exchange for his

The Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 42 per by Mr. Browne, who was sitting in the piazcent .- 4 per cent to be paid to the Stockholders; the beper cent, bonns to the State.

The Bank of the Old Dominion has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 15th.

Mr. T. T. Treadway, of Prince Edward County, one of nominated Democratic State Electors has resigned his position. He says, as a Southern Democrat, he will support Breckinridge-but he cannot act as an

The Charlottesville Review thinks that "one of the gravest blunders of our revolutionary forefathers, was in fixing the Fourth of July in hot weather."

Ber "South" has been received and will appear in our next.

Political.

Mr. Shelton, F. Leake, three days after he nade his serenade speech in Charlottesville, addressed a Democratic Meeting in the same place, denounced Stephen A. Douglas, and John Bell-declared the latter was "untrue to the South," and followed up his remarks by a series of resolutions, calling for a State invention, and pledging the party to abide its decision, whether it declared for Breckinridge or the great expounder of squatter sovereignty. And in some subsequent remarks, Mr. Leake, in a bust of enthusiasm, expressed his intention "to follow the Demoeratic party to the d-1!" The resolutions, to him on account of the money withheld were adopted, by the meeting, and Charlottesville named as the place for holding the

The Richmond Enquirer says that the rumor to the effect that Ex-President John Tyler, had written a letter declaring for Breekinridge and Lane, is unfounded. While Mr. Tyler is thoroughly conservative in all his views, yet he has not and does not propose to take any public part in the canvass. He has written no such letter, and the mistake has been made by confounding John Tyler, Jr., with his father, the Ex-President;

Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, is reported to be 'sound" on "Squatter Sovereignty," as follows:-"Slave property stands on the same footing as all other descriptions of property and neither the General Government, nor any Territorial Government, can destroy or impair the right to slave property in the tertories, any more than the right to any other description of property.'

For the Breekinridge demonstration, toton, the following orators are announced:-Hon, Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon, Henry A. Wise, Hon, E. Louis Lowe, Hon, Jeff. Davis, Hon. A. B. Meek, Hon. H. Marshall, Hon. isle, esq., and M. W. Clusky, esq.

Hon. John Cochrane delivered the annual oration before the Tammany Society on the Fourth. It was an ardent Douglas effort .--Caleb Cushing was the orator last year.

was held in Baltimore on Friday night .--

others, addressed the meeting. The friends of Lincoln and Hamlin have raised a flag pole at Occoquan, Prince William county. We have not heard of another of the same kind in Virginia.

The Democratic party in Kentucky, is said to be nearly united upon Breckinridge, there are a few dissentients.

Another State Democratic Convention has been called in Maryland. It is to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of August.

Donelas and Johnson Flag.

EXECUTION OF HARDEN.—He met his fate with calmiess, but only died after a terrible struggle. A correspondent, writing pre-

vious to the execution, says: "Since his conviction, Harden's deportment has been most extraordinary. In every respect he seems to be what his friends call "mysterious man." No matter who visits him, or what distress and anguish is exhibful calmness. He says that he is perfectly prepared to die, and inquires of the ministers who visit him how strong their faith is in his ultimate salvation. During his confinement he has been engaged in writing his autobiography, including a confession of the erime of which he is convicted. His confesion will probably be published in book form. He gives full details of his crime, and the only reason he offers for it is that, although his wife was a fine woman, he did not like her. He first gave her arsenic while she was sitting upon his knee. He had sprinkled poison upon the apple, and his wife made some remark about the gritty taste of the fruit. This dose he followed up by quan-The Statement of Heck, the Easton apothecary, in regard to Harden having purchased poison there, was strictly true. Harden says that he did not go to East in to purchase Mr. Everett ably defends our country, and arsenic, but that having arrived there, he bought a large quantity, not only at Heck's this poison he gave his wife. He says he extent. had no adequate idea of the crime he was committing, and he did not fully realize it rolled-139 from Virginia, the remainder until he heard the speeches of counsel at his

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK .- The Mr. Matthews was continued on Friday at Bellevue Hospital. The testimony elicited It is a great point with the Douglas wing while it throws but little light on the terrisuch murders could be publicly committed, Mexico as has been ascertained from an authews when he first saw them, and the dis- were received by the Culpeper Riflemen, un- grass, and all under enclosure. The improve tance when the fatal shot was fired, but he der the command of Capt. C. H. Wager. has no notion of the appearance of the mur- | The two companies, headed by the Piedcould only say that the former was nearer a large number of ladies awaiting our arri- scription is deemed unnecessary, and it is prethe size of the murderer, yet he did not val. Dancing then commenced and was sumed persons desiring to purchase will examine think that he was the man. The daughter kept up until dinner was announced, when for themselves. The terms will be accommodaaged mother, testified to threats made by ever saw, of the kind. Maj. R. C. Brown Charles Jefferds, that he would blow Mr. superintended the cooking department, and Walton's brains out. It is said that Mr. every thing was cooked to perfection. After

not at all affect him."

by Judge Thompson, Commissioner in Chan- when we say, that the Culpeper Minute ridge, as each may run the better chance of cery for the Circuit Court of Augusta coun- Men were handsomely entertained .- Culty, vice Capt. W. S. H. Baylor resigned. peper Observer.

News of the Day. "To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

A fatal street occurrence, occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, on Tuesday Two gentlemen of standing and respectability in the community, named Robt. Browne and Warren Andrews, having had a misunderstanding, came together under the following circumstances :- Mr. Andrews was on horseback, and whilst passing

leisurely the Planters' Hotel, was observed

Mr. Browne advanced towards Mr. Andrews for the purpose of receiving, as he thought, an explanation of the conduct of Andrews, when the latter turned and fired on Browne with a revolver; the ball entering the right knee. Browne returned the fire four or five times in succession, striking Andrews, as we learn, in the right arm and right thigh. Andrews, after receiving the several fires of Browne dismounted, and ran away. The horse received one or two slight wounds. Neither of the gentlemen were dangerously wounded, though a poor negro man, attracted to the spot by the firing, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by one of the

As showing how passenger railways pay, the following are the dividends just declared in Philadelphia:-The Tenth and Eleventh Street Railway a dividend of \$2 per share of \$20 paid in-being 4 per cent on the par of \$50, or 10 per cent. on the amount paid in. The Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway a dividend of \$1 50 per share of \$10 paid in -being 3 per cent. on the par of \$50, or 15 per cent, on the money invested. The Second and Third Street Railway a dividend of \$2 per share of \$20 paid in-being 4 per cent. on the par of \$50, or 10 per cent. on the

On the last day of the session of Congress the post office deficiency bill was passed, and in it was a section directing the Secretary of the Navy to pay to Collins the sum of \$80,-282,72, being the balance, with interest, due on account of the Ericsson. A draft for this sum has been sent to Mr. Collins, and thus ends this contract.

amount paid in.

In quarters well informed regarding diplomatic affairs no apprehension is entertained of hostile demonsrations by Spain against Mexico-as has been reported-the belief prevailing that her conduct will be in accordance with the conciliatory programme initiated by France and England concerning the contending factions.

The dwelling of Mr. A. N. McChisney, of Caroline County, was set on fire on Thursday about 12 o'clock, by some incendiary, and entirely consumed with a greater portion of its contents. His loss is heavy and there is a great sympathy expressed for him. He himself got badly bruised by a fall from the house.

A tremendous rain and thunder storm passed over Peoria on Sunday night week, doing much damage to the Valley railroad. Seven bridges were washed away between Peoria and Washington, on the Logansport ht, in front of the City Hall, in Washing- and Peoria railroad. The loss to the farmers in the vicinity is estimated at \$50,000.

In consequence of the excessive heat, Charleston is unfortunately sustaining a sickly term. The City Registrar reports forty-three deaths for the past week, from twenty-nine different diseases. Twenty-three of the deaths were white subjects, and eighteen

The Persia brings intelligence that the Prince of Wales would leave England on the 11th instant for Canada, in the St. A large Breckinridge Ratification Meeting George screw ship, twenty guns, attended by the Earl of St. Germains, the Lord Stew-Humphrey Marshall, Senator Wigfall, and ard of the Queen's household, and a large

> The Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the Republicans have a majority of the Oregon Legislature, which is to elect United States Senators to succeed Gen. Joseph Lane, whose term expires in 1861, and Hon. Delazon Smith, appointed by the Governor to fill a

The grain harvest has commenced in California. The accounts of the crops are extremely favorable. The yield of wheat and barley is unexpectedly large, and a third of The Staunton Vindicator has hoisted the the crop will require exporting for a mar-

> Owing to the large drafts on the treasury during the past week, it is said that not as an available balance. The reissue, of the five millions in treasury notes has, however, afforded a sensible relief.

> Lola Montez is very ill in New York, and her medical attendant doubts whether she will live the week out. Her complaint is of return from Europe, has lived in strict privacy, in Amity street.

> Mr. Varley, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, came passenger in the Golden Fleece. His errand is to raise the end of the Atlantic cable and remove its landing place, as also to remedy any defeets found in the cable itself. A collision occurred on the Michigan Cen-

tral railroad, near the Lake station, on Tuesday, between a wood train and a constructwo seriously injured. The Methodist Protestant, of Baltimore,

tities administered in ginger and ginger tea. learns of the death of Rev. John F. Speight, president of the North Carolina conference. It says that a laborious, useful and honored servant of the church has fallen. The New York Despatch says that two of

the Japanese ambassadors are members of but also at another druggist's. He also the Masonic Order, and that Masonry exists purchased a vial of landanum; and all of in the Japanese empire to a considerable

> and the Pawnee are to carry the government mail between New York and Aspinwall, to connect with the Panama railroad and the Pacific mail en route for California. Private letters from Arizona confirm the

> general excitement on the subject. Minister McLane will soon return from

THE FOURTH AT "BRANDY."-The Fourth

dinner the dancing commenced again and was kept up until sun-set. We take the Jos. A. Waddell, esq., has been appointed liberty of speaking for the entire Company

Gen. Lane's Acceptance of his Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Washington, June 30, 1860. Sir:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, in which you inform me that on the 23d instant I was unanimously nominated by that body as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the request that I

shall accept the nomination. The platform adopted, and of which you enclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of stopping sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Compromises of constitutional principles are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love f justice and fraternal regard for each other's

Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the democracy-non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by territorial legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform. In vain should we declare the former without insisting upon the latter, because, to permit terri torial legislatures to prohibit or establish slavery, or by unfriendly legislation to invalidate property, would be granting powers to the creature or agent, which, it is admitted, do not appertain to the principal, or the power that creates; besides which it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must necessarily extend to Congress and the people of all the States.

If the constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses it necessarily devolves on the federal government the duty to protect this right of the citizen whenever or wherever assailed or infringed. The democratic party honorably meets this agitating question, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not propose to litigate for the extension of slavery, nor for its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen all that our forefathers proposed to give, namely: perfect equality or rights, and then to commit to the people, to climate and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institutions best fitted to their requirements in their constitutional limits, and declaring, as a fundamental maxim; that the people of a territory can only establish or prohibit slavery when they come to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union.

If, happily, our principles shall prevail, an era of peace and harmony will be restored to our distracted country, and no more shall we be troubled with the agitation of this dangerous question, because it will be removed as well from the territorial legislatures as from the halls of Congress-when we shall be free to turn our attention to more useful issues, promotive of our growth in national greatness.

Our Union must be preserved! But this can only be done by maintaining the constitution inviolate in all its provisions and guaranties. The judicial authority, as provided by the constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed, as well in regard to the rights of property in the Territories as in all other matters.

Hoping for success, and trusting in the truth and justice of the principles of our party, and in that Divine Providence that has watched over, us, and made us one of the great nations of the earth, and that, we may continue to merit Divine protection, I cheer fully accept the nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and cordially endorse the

platform adopted by the convention. I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant, Joseph LANE.

To Hon. C. Ceshing.

JEROME BONAPARTE.-The death of the Prince Jerome Bonaparte is announced. Jerome Bonaparte was fifteen years younger than Napoleon. He entered the navy when his elder brother assumed the Consulship .--It was while in the navy and when cruising in American waters, that he first met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. They were married on Christmas eve, in the year 1803. In 1805 they crossed the Atlantic, but did not enter France, for orders had been given not to admit the lady. Soon after arriving in Europe, their first child, the present Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was born. much more than \$2,000,000 remains in hands Under the stress of Napoleon's desire that his relatives should marry into royal families, their marriage contract was illegally annulled, and in 1807 Jerome was married to the Princes Fredrica of Wurtemberg, who died about twenty-five years ago. The Princes Mathilde, the wife of Prince Demidoff, of Russia, and Prince Napoleon, husited, he always maintains the same wonder- the nature of pleurisy. The lady since her band of the Princess Clotilde, of Sardinia, are their surviving children. Jerome Bonaparte was the last and youngest brother of the Great Napoleon First, and the only remaining member of the family of his parents. Charles and Letitia Bonaparte—the first of his brothers, Joseph, King of Naples, having died in 1844; the second, Napoleon, Emperor of France, in 1821; the third, Lucien, Prince of Canino, in 1840; his eldest sister, Marianee Eliza, Duchess of Tuscany, in 1820; Louis, King of Holland, in 1816; Marie Pauline, Duchess of Guestalla, in 1825; Mation train. One employee was killed and rie Antoinette Caroline, Countess of Lipana. in 1839; and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, the eighth and last, in 1860.

DEATH OF MAJOR EDMUND FRENCH .- Under its appropriate head will be found an announcement of the death of Major French. Circumstances invest this event with a peculiar interest. Mr. French it will be remembered, was under indictment for emhezzlement in connection with the Treasury extension, and his trial was fixed for Thursday last, but he was then so ill that his phy sician considered it unsafe for him to attend It is understood that the Harriet Lane at court, and upon representation of the facts, the trial was postponed until to day. His disease, however, gained rapidly on him, and he died this morning. His friends here regret that his death should have forestalled the traversing of the charges preferred against him, which was confidently anticipastatements of the discovery of rich and ex- ted by them would result in his vindication, tensive gold diggings, and the consequent to the working out of which the ablest counsel had devoted themselves with the most untiring professional zeal. - Wash. Star.

> I MPORTANT TO LAND BUYERS .- By authority of the owner, I am authorized to sell a very valuable FARM, situated within five miles of the town of Warrenton, and containing about 500 ACRES. There is upon the Farm an abundance ments consist of a commodious and comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings, the latter having been recently built. The land is of fine quality, lies well, and Warrenton, Va., je 16-2aw6w.

EASTERN FISH.-1000 bbls. Labrador and other HERRINGS, ALEWIVES, and small No. 3 MACKEREL, for sale very low, by WM. H. FOWLE & SON,

No. 4. South Wharves PLASTER OF PARIS.-2,500 tons, for sale WM. H. FOWLE & SON. WM. H. FOWLE & SON, No. 4, South Wharves.

Mount Vernon. [Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.] MOUNT VERNON, Virginia, June 30 .- Beow here, on the river bank, are several pavilions, erected for the use of pleasure parties who come down in steamers from the metropolis, enjoy a dance and a supper, and return nome in the small hours of the morning .-We landed at one of these known as the White House," and clambering up the wooded bank, came to a pile of bricks, surrounded by garden shrubs, in the midst of a field. This is all that remains of "Belvoir," the

residence of the Fairfaxes, where Washington surrendered to "the lowland beauty, writing very indifferent verses to her praise. Afterwards, when he had forgotten his youthful passion, and brought the widow Custis to tests of the day—I mean the absolute non-in-Mount Vernon as his bride, he used to gallop tervention on the part of the Congress of the over to the Belvoir frequently, to join the Fairfaxes in fox-hunting. The house, left in charge of servants, was destroyed by fire. Near by is a redoubt, which was well defended when the British fleet sailed up the Potomae during the last war. Just above the Belvoir is the old Mount

Vernon estate, which is bounded on the East. some ten miles, by the Potomac, which there forms an elbow. The portion bordering on the river, and extending northward to Hunting creek, containing some two thousand acres, was known as the river farm. Another natural division between Hunting creek and Dogue creek, and extending backward from the river some distance, contained about six thousand acres, divided into the Union farm, the Dogue creek farm, the Muddy-hole farm, and the Mansion House farm. The mansion house farm was bequeathed to Bushrod Washington, from whom it came into possession of John Augustine Washington, whose great-grandfather was George Washington's brother. The original will, in the Pater Patria's own hand-writing, is at the clerk's office of the Fairfax county Court .-It covers twenty-nine pages, conveying \$530,-000 worth of property and many valuable presents, yet the writer consulted no "professional" man, as he states. He also provides that if ambiguity or dispute arises, which he deprecates, umpires shall settle it, and their decision "shall be as binding as if deeided by the Supreme Court of the United The reasons for donating each piece of land or other property are clearly

The ladies of the United States have purchased about two hundred acres of the Mansion House farm, and other portions of the original estate are still owned by members of the Washington family. Some sixteen hundred acres of the Muddy Hole and the Union farms were occupied by the late Aaron Leggett, of New York city originally, who resided in a house built by Judge Bushrod Washington, and called Mount Zephyr.

"No estate in united America is more pleasantly situated than this," wrote Washington, at the mature age of fifty-two. After he had returned from the wars, he said to a friend in a pleasant epistle; "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can no where find so much satisfaction as in these innocent and useful pursuits. While indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebaunched mind, is the task of making imry that can be acquired from ravaging by the most uninterrupted career of con-

We landed at the homestead, stopped pay reverential homage to the tomb, and then halted at the old tomb, wherein the remains of Washington were once deposited.

At the mansion house we found carpenters at work, busily engaged in restoring the dilapidated portice, so faithfully represented in Rossiter and Mignot's well known picture .-The whole edifice will have to be renovated from cupola to foundation. So with the numerous out buildings, of which two small pavilions in the garden have been put in complete repair. The master carpenter showed us some old tools, which were imported, he said, by the Cincinnatus of our Republic.

The "restoration" of the grounds has also been commenced, and it is to be hoped that soon the fine old garden will be put in order. and its ruined conservatory rebuilt. Much remains to be done, and much money must necessarily be expended, to rescue this national shrine from decay, and to restore the grounds to the neatness for which they were celebrated, in the days of their illustrious

designer. A horse-railroad is talked off from Alexan dria, although the steamer which comes down from the metropolis thrice a week, affords the present means of conveyance.

A CURIOUS OBITUARY .- Dwight Loomis of Connecticut, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. and published in the Globe, says that if a funeral sermon should be required on the official demise of the present Administration. he would suggest the remarks of a Buckeye elergyman at the grave of a parishioner. Said he-as any can say on the fourth of March next:

"I have been begged, importuned and entreated to preach this sermon, but I don't want to do it. I never did like the man. I never knew nothing good of him. He had horses, and he run them; he had cocks, and he fit them; he once had money, but he gambled it all away; he had friends, but made them all his enemies. The bearers will please remove the body; and we will sing the following hymn:

"With rapture we delight to see

The cass removed.

2000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. sale 2000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND in Charles County, Md., possessing many advantages. Among them are its proximity to Balti more, Washington, and Alexandria markets, miles from Port Tobacco, the County seat, 16 miles from Alexandria, Va., 24 miles from Washington, D. C., and 6 miles from Farmington, be tween which place and Alexandria, a steat-boat runs daily, and within a few miles of the Potomae River to the west, and the Pataxent Liver to the east, 1500 acres heavily timbered, of original growth; balance under cultivation, on a well based and progressive state of improvement. The line of the located Baltimore and Potomac Railroad passes through it. One of the best Water Mills n the county is on it, with ample buildings, viz # two DWELLING HOUSES and other smaller tenements on different parts of the perfect repair. Upon the water courses, watering every subdivision of land, ary quantity of grass or meadow land can be obtained. It would make a desirable grazing farm, but produces all the staple crops grown in this section of country. I would prefer selling the land in whole, but might divide in lots to suit.

I will sell the whole for one-fourth the purchase money in eash, and the balance in equal annual payments to be agreed upon. Any one wishing t make a profitable investment in land, will call up on J. H. MONROE, No. 36, Queen street, Alex-B. D. SPALDING.

Charles County, Md., je 12-eolm

JOHN ENDERS. W. M. SUTTON. RICHARD F. FOSTER. ENDERS, SUTTON & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. STATE. CITY, AND ALL OTHER description of STOCKS constantly for sale at market

rates in lots to suit purchasers.

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TACHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale in Sums to suit purchasers, by
WM. H. FOWLE & SON, No. 4, South Wharves. BY REQUEST.

Speech of George W. Brent, esq., At the Douglas Ratification Meeting in Washington My fellow-countrymen, I came here tonight to mingle my congratulations with your own, upon the glorious triumph of truth and justice, and the great principles of the National Democracy, involved in and consummated by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the National Democracy, assembled in convention lately in the city of Bal timore. I regard his nomination as the triumph of a great truth, because in Stephen A. Douglas we behold the impersonation of that great living, vital, and practical issue, which has for so many years past been the disturbing element in all the great political con-United States with slavery in the Territories of the United States. I have said that I regard his nomination as the triumph of a great truth, because it was for this principle that Stephen A. Douglas has labored, he has devoted years of his life, his energies, talents and eloquence to its maintenance, and bold and fearless vindication; and with the triumph of this great truth, my fellow-citizens, his name will pass down to posterity upon the pages of his country's history, and entitle him to the gratitude of coming generations. (Applause.)

To this great principle has the plighted faith of the democracy of this country, both North and South, East and West, been given. Shall that plighted faith be now violated? ("No!" "No!") Shall that sacred compact of peace, that solemn bond of union between these States, be now broken? ("Never.") And yet, my fellow-citizens, in the nominations presented to you by the respective conventions assembled at Baltimore, that is the issue to be determined. The convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, represents to you that bond of union and that bond of peace. Those gentlemen are both pledged to this great cardinal truth of nonntervention upon the part of the federal government; while the nominees of the secession convention at Baltimore, are pledged to the principle of intervention. Now, my fellow-citizens, I will attempt to

show that in this question is involved, not only the integrity of our party as a party organization, but in it is involved the integrity of this Union. I will first, however, endeavor to show you that our great standardbearer, who represents our principles, has always vindicated with signal ability, and undaunted zeal and courage, the great principle with which his name is now identified.

Go back with me a few years in the Congressional career of Stephen A. Douglas, and we find that a short period after his entrance upon his Congressional career, this distracting question first made its appearance in the halls of Congress. We find the spirit of Northern fanaticism becoming agressive upon the rights and institutions of he South. And how was it met by Stephen A. Douglas? True to the great principles and compromises of the Constitution-the compromises which had been entered into by the North and by the South-we find Stephen A. Douglas, when this distracting question was first brought before the House of Representatives, in the shape of the Wilmot proviso, endeavoring to carry out the its application to this territory, which had been acquired by treaty with Mexico, and by the common blood and treasure of the country. We find Stephen A. Douglas here desiring to perpetuate the bond of union, by settling this distracting and disturbing question. And how was his effort met? His proposition was repudiated and voted down. What position did the question next assume? We find that in 1848 Mr. Clayton, of Dela-

ware, introduced into Congress his celebrated compromise measures, which involved in them the principle of non-intervention upon the part of Congress with slavery in the Territories of the United States. To this measure of peace and compromise, Stephen A. Douglas gave an able, eloquent and hearty upport. We know its history-we know i was defeated by Northern votes, aided by a few Southern votes; but to the principle of that bill the entire Democracy of the country, North and South, East and West, was pledged. We find further, that in 1850, when the compromise measures were passed, Stephen A. Douglas was the author of these great measures which were then for the first time put upon the statute-book of the country; and through his ability and zeal the great principle was formally recognized by the American people. It became embalmed in the hearts of the American people; and shorty afterwards it was formally settled and fixd upon as one of the great principles of the American Democracy. Thus, fellow citizens, we have shown you that Stephen A. Douglas did from the first period of his entrance into public life maintain fearlessly and with ability this great principle. We have shown that he was the representative of that principle, while it has been recognized by the Democracy which nominated him .-And, as I have asked before, shall this great

principle be disturbed and overthrown?-"No!" "never!" At this point in his remarks the delegation from the Seventh Ward reached the City Hall, and were received with cheers. Their banners bore the following inscriptions:-Douglas the vindicator of Gen. Jackson!"-

'We support the nominee!" "Douglas the Cabinet maker!" "Douglas and Johnson!" 'Popular sovereignty!" Mr. Brent then resumed-his remarks:

I have thus endeavored, my fellow-citizens, to show you that with this great doctrine of non-intervention, has the political life-blood of Stephen A. Douglas been iden tified-that it has been the crowning glory of his political career; it was introduced and established as the permanent policy of this country when destruction, discord, and disunion threatened it. This great principle of non-intervention was involved in the compromise measures of 1850; and the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 appeared above the storm that again raged, like the rainbow above the waters of the deluge, promising hope, peace, and union. It was by this means that the hydra head of discord and disunion was destroyed. We had fondly hoped that it had been entombed, never again to rise. And by whose strong arm is land. Barns, stables, quarters, granaries, &c., in it now that the stone has been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre, wherein we had fondly hoped that the hydra had been inured forever, and the monster of discord and disunion has again been dragged forth? This, my fellow citizens, is the act of our seceding brethren of the South, who have in this contest sought, for the first time in the history of the Democratic party, to introduce this new plank into its platform.

They seek to set aside the great principle of non-intervention, and to incorporate into the policy of the national democracy, the principle of intervention, for the purpose of the protection of slavery. What will be the result, fellow-citizens, of the adoption of any such principle? It will be fraught with disaster, not alone to the Democratic party, but It will be traught with disaster to the Union. cle of FLOUR for family use, together with a lit will be a violation of that solemn compact general assortment of MILL FEED at current of good faith between the North and South; and if we depart from the treaties into which we have entered, and violate our solemn plighted faith, what guarantee will the deferent Companies in Virginia, which we will fur- mocracy of the North ever have that the southern democracy will aid them in the accomplishment of the great purposes for which they have heretofore labored?

some of our Southern seceding brethern that of the above Goods, and will sell at the lowest they cannot possibly tolerate Stephen A. market rates. PARTLOW, HILL & CO. Douglas, because it is impossible for them, | jy 3

and their own obligations. Moreover, gentlemen, it is too late for the South, and especially for the State from which I come-tl e old Commonwealth of Virginia-to repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention; for whatever credit and whatever laurels may have been won by our gallant standard-bearer, Stephen A. Douglas, in fighting the battles of non-intervention, or on the ground that he first promulged that great doctrine and incorporated it into the political issues of the day, and especially as a measure of defence against the aggressive action of the North. it did not originate with Stephen A. Douglas or with Gen. Cass, but, on the contrary, it originated upon the soil of the Old Dominion, Applause. It was the product of the mind of one of the most eminent and truly virtuous of Virginia statesmen, and one than whom there stood no man higher, for devotion to the union of these States, and to the rights of the States, and for strict construction of the Constitution-a man who thought boldly for himself, and who dared to utter his convictions; I allude to the distinguished John Taylor, of Caroline, a man to whose political writings, politicians of all ages have referred as a great laboratory from whence could be derived materials to serve for the defence of constitutional rights and the rights of the States. We find in the famous book of John Taylor, called "Construction Construed," which was written at that time when, says Thomas Jefferson, the idea of disunion burst upon us like a fire bell in the night, causing alarm throughout the whole nation, in the chapter upon the Missouri question, Mr. Taylor argues this whole question of non-intervention upon the part of Congress with slavery, not only in the States but likewise in the Territories of the United States; and he takes the broad ground, as laid down by Stephen A. Douglas, that it is not competent for the Congress of the United States to create States, but its power is limited to the admission of new States. He takes the ground, also, that in the Territories of the

wing to their peculiar stomachic condition,

to swallow squatter sovereignty. It is too

late for them to repudiate the principle of

non-intervention. Over and over again have

they adopted it, and they are now solemnly

estopping from denying their own agreements,

ible with the principles of the Constitution of the United States itself. So, gentlemen, I claim, therefore, par exellence, that this doctrine of non-intervention is Virginia doctrine; and it is too late, after Virginia people have recognized and sanctioned it over and over again, not only by the elevation of Taylor of Caroline to the nighest place in their gift, but have also recognized it in the legislation of the country. by solemnly recording their own votes for it -it is too late for them now to repudiate and disavow it. The faith of Virginia was solemnly plighted to the maintainance of this doctrine by the adhesion she gave to the pledges of the Kansas-Nebraska act; and it would be a violation of plighted faith for her to withdraw now upon that ground, and make it an objection to the nomination of

United States resides the power of self-gov-

ernment, and he resorts to the same mode of

argument which Mr. Douglas has done, in

order to show that this theory is not only

compatible with the great principle of popu-

lar sovereignty and self-government upon

which our revolution and the settlement of

these colonies depended, but is also compat-

Senator Douglas. I have said that I regard the nomination of Stepher A. Douglas as the triumph of a great truth-as a nomination involving the triumph of the principle of non-intervention upon the part of the National Democracy. It is not only the triumph of truth, but it is likewise the triumph of justice; for who, fellow-citizens, has sacrificed more in the great cause of the National Democracy, and the service of his country, than Stephen A. Douglas? Who has maintained with more zeal, loyalty, and ability, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States under the Constitution, than Stephen A. Douglas?-"Nobody." Who has dealt more stalwart r deadlier blows upon the black cohorts of fanaticism and sectionalism, either North or South, than Stephen A. Douglas? [Ap-

This he has done in spite of clamor and prejudice-in spite of combined opposition and relentless persecution, in spite of assaults made upon him, not only by enemies without, but enemies within, hostile to his own faith. Who has more fearlessly and with more indignation than himself resisted and rebuked the favors of executive patronage, and who has more bravely battled against the frowns and machinations of executive power? (Renewed cheers.) Let us look back for a short time in the career of Stephen A. Douglas, and we shall see that his nomination involves the triumph of the great principle of justice. As I have said, he has been devoted to the union of these States and the rights of the States; he has devoted his life to the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts.

Here another interruption occurred, in consequence of the arrival of other delegations, swelling the vast mass who were assembled. After a few moments Mr. B. re

I will now show you, my fell w-citizens, that the nomination was due to Stephen A. Douglas on account of the bold and fearless position which he assumed in defence of these great measures of peace and safety, by throwing himself into the breach when the Union was threatened, in vindication of the rights of the South and of the Constitution. TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets. BALTIMORE, July 7 .- Flour closed active : Howard street \$5.37; Ohio \$5.50. Wheat eleved dull red 125@130c.; white 150@160e. Corn closed quiet; yellow 65@68e.; white 70@75e. Provisions closed firm; mess pork \$19.25; prime \$15; rump \$14. Whiskey closed dull at 20@204c.

NEW YORK, July 7 .- Flour is firm; State \$5.30; Ohio \$5.75@\$5.85: Southern \$5.50@\$5.80.-Wheat is quiet: Western red 13Sc. Corn is quiet mixed 65@66c. Pork is quiet. Lard is firm at 114@124c. Whiskey closed dull at 211c.

OUDOUN LAND .- I offer for sale my Farm, ROSEVILLE, located in Loudoun county, Va., on either side the Little River Turnpike Road, two miles east of Aldie, and thirty miles west of Alexandria. The Manassas Gap Railroad is twelve miles distant, and the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire nine miles.

The improvements consist of a large brick DWELLING, and kitchen astashed; negro house; smoke-house; a large new building containing granary, corn-house, wagon-house, carriage house and work-room; stable; dairy; blacksmith shop; ice-house; with large frame room above, &c. &c.; a fine orehard of nearly every variety fruit. The farm contains 540 acres of land, with abundance of wood and timber, and every field watered by a small stream of unfailing water. Any one wishing to purchase will call upon the undersigned. Price low and terms to suit pur-J. B. ODEN, Aldie, Va. chaser.

Loudoun county, je 7-eotf OTICE.—The ACCOTINK MILLS, in Fai fax County, have been rented by Mr. MARK YOUNG, who will be prepared at his office in Alexandria, corner of Prince and Union streets, to furnish to the trade and Consumers, a choice artirates. WHEAT and other GRAIN purchased by his agent. JOSEPH GRIMES.

je 23-eolm NTOTICE.—DANIEL HARMON was admitted BAYNE & CO., in the wholesale BOOT, SHOE,

HAT, and CAP BUSINESS. jy 4-eolm But, my fellow-citizens, we are told by Belting Cloths and india Rubber one of our Southern seceding brethern that